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Viet Minh Army Reorganization

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- The Viet Minh Army is now undergoing reorganization as a result of the mid-January defeat at Vinh Yen and Phuc Yon. Now recruits are being trained to join the 304 Brigade in an attack on Vinh Ten and Phuc Yen in May 1951.
- In early 1950, Vo Nguyen Giap, Commander-in-Chief of the Viot linh army, disapproved a plan of General Nguyen Son calling for the entrance of additional Chinese Communist troops into North Viet Nam. Giap feared that Chinese Communist participation in the fighting would provoke United States intervention. The Viet Minh instead approved the following plan of action, formulated by Giap:
 - Allow the French to open several fronts, causing them to disperse their
 - b) Jage limited warfare, such as the Vinh Yen-Phuc Yen attacks in mid-January, while building up the strength of the Viet Minh army.
 - Finally launch a simultaneous attack in North, Jentral and South Viet
- The Viet Minh army now has three divisions*: the 300 in the Viet Bac Intersector, commanded by Vuong Thua Vu; the 306 in Intersector III, commanded by Roang Sam; and the 304 in Intersector IV, commanded by Roang Hinh Thao. Each division is composed of 7-3,000 non. In addition, the Viet Minh army has two Binh Doan (sic) of 2-3,000 men. A third Binh Doan is now being formed.
- The 95 Artillery Regiment in the Viet Bac Intersector is equipped with 16 x 75 mm cannon, 1h anti-aircraft guns, 13 trucks and over 300 horses and mules. The 43 Artillery Regiment in Intersector III has fever arms. Both regiments have been trained and equipped by the Chinese Communists. In early 1951, the Viet linh high command ordered that they be combined with the artillery battalion of the 304 Division to form an artillery division.

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- 5. There is occasional lack of accord between the military and political leaders within the Viet Minh Tong-bo. Military leaders are pleased with Viet Minh victories along the South China-Tonkin border, while political leaders believe that the middle region should have been attacked immediately following the capture of French posts along the border, instead of allowing the French time to reinforce their positions.
- 6. Friction exists between the Chinese Communist-trained and the Soviet-trained officers in the Viet Hinh Army, because of the preponderance of Chinese Communist-trained men in important posts.
- 7. The principal Soviet advisor to the Viet Minh is Divinow, aka Captain George, aka Le Minh.

Sino-Viet Minh Military Cooperation

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- 3. In June 1950, a Chinese Communist military mission under General LSET Tsi Han arrived in the Yen The*** district of Thai Nguyen to study the Viet Hinh military situation. The mission was escorted by a Chinese Communist regiment of 2,000 troops, wearing Viet Hinh uniforms.
- 9. In July 1950, a Chinese Communist regiment, well equipped with anti-aircraft guns, was stationed in the Cao Bang area to protect the newly built Viet Minh road along the Yunnan railway.****
- 10. After his disagreement with Vo Nguyen Giap (see paragraph 2 above), Nguyen Son resigned his post as Deputy Commander-in-Chief to become Commander of the Sino-Vietnamese Allied Forces in Peiping late last year.*****
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 Comment. According to available information, the Viet Linh Army includes six Brigades: the 304, the 306, the 303, the 312, the 316 and the 320. Division is probably used here to mean brigade. It is possible, however, in concurrence with reports that the Viet Linh Army is being organized into units of divisional size, that the 304, 306 and 303 brigades have been reorganized into divisions.
 - 25X1A Comment.

 decision to form the 95 Division, to include an artillery regiment, an anti-aircraft regiment and a motorized regiment.

25X1A Comment. Probably Yen Te (Tinh Dao, 106-03, 21-25).

25X1A Comment. It is not clear to what road this refers. The Yunnan Railway reaches the Indochina border at Lac Kay and according to available information, there is no railway between Caobang and South China.

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Comment. According to 2 October 1950, Nguyen Son was in charge of the training of 20,000 Viet linh troops in Yunnan. He had previously been reported, in as commander 25X1A of the Sino-Vietnamese "Red Supply Regiment" of the 303 Brigade. The Sino-Vietnamese Allied Forces possibly refers to units of the Viet Linh Army being trained by the Chinese Communists; no organized joint Sino-Vietnamese Army is known to exist.

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